

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1822.

[NO. 84.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

THE subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN
is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly
in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all
arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of
the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give
notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a
year, will be considered as wishing to continue
the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the
payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth
gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the cus-
tomary terms. Persons sending in Adver-
tisements, must specify the number of times they
wish them inserted, or they will be continued till
ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been
paid for, or its payment assumed by some person
in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid,
or they will not be attended to.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a compe-
tent person, will keep on hand a constant
supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of ev-
ery description.

As well as the various articles usually kept in a
Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dis-
pose of at very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 22, 1821.—80

For Sale,

The celebrated Horse

N. POLEON.

FOR terms, apply to the
subscriber. If not sold
previous to the 15th of February next, he will
stand the ensuing Spring Season, in this
place.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1821. 78:F15

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-
zens of the Western section of N. Carolina
and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he
has established the Book-Binding Business, in all
of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury,
N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied
by Wood & Krieger, on Main-street, three doors
north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire
a competent knowledge of his business, in the
city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself
that he will be able to execute every kind of
work in his line, in a style and on terms that will
give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have Blank Books
ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice,
as cheap and as well finished as any that can be
brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable
terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every
description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs
the citizens of Salisbury and the
adjacent country, that he has removed
from his late residence on the north side of the
Savannah river, on the main road leading from
Salisbury to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and
has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt.
J. Krieger, in town, on Main street, a few doors
north of the Court-House; where he is prepared
to keep a House of Private Entertainment for
Travellers and citizens. He will at all times
furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken
at the customary prices in town.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte,
Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro
boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion,
about made, and five feet seven or eight inches
high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is
supposed that he will make towards the county
of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased
in that county. I will give the above reward if
he said negro is delivered to Isaac Wille, Con-
stable of Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in
any jail, and information given, so that I get him
again.

EVAN WILIE.

Nov. 24, 1821. 59

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is
contractor for carrying
the U. States Mail between
Raleigh and Salisbury, by
way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully in-
forms the public, that he has fitted up an entire
NEW STAGE; which, added to other improve-
ments that have been made, will enable him to
carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and
expedition as they can be carried by any line of
stages in this part of the country. The scarcity
of money, the reduction in the price of produce,
&c. demand a correspondent reduction in every
department of life: Therefore, the subscriber
has determined to reduce the rate of passage
from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen
travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way
of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the
subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only
needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday,
at 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh
the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh
Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury
on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

JOHN LANE.

Nov. 24, 1821. 59

TO SURVEYORS, Or Teachers of the Art of Surveying.

The subscriber proposes publishing a small
book under the following title:

The Surveyor's Auxiliary,

OR

ARITHMETICAL TRIGONOMETRY:

Containing rules for solving all cases which may
occur in practical Surveying, by common A-
rithmetic; to which will be added Tables of
Latitude and Departure.

W. MOORE, Surveyor.
Salisbury, N. C. 82:1d

The terms of subscription will be \$1 for a
single copy, payable on receiving the work; but
any one becoming responsible for six copies,
shall receive a seventh gratis. Persons wishing
to subscribe, may signify the same in a note, di-
rected to the Post-Office in Salisbury, and the
book will be sent to any Post-Office they may
require.

N. B. The rule proposed has never yet ap-
peared in any system of surveying with which
the publisher has made himself acquainted, and
is calculated to find the difference of latitude
and departure without tables or instruments.

30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on the night of the 17th in-
stant, a white man and two negroes. The
white man is by the name of John Prince, said
to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who
was confined on a charge of counterfeiting mon-
ey; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion,
about five feet ten inches high.—One of the
negroes says he came from Charleston, S. C. and
that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a
trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has
been cropped, or lost a piece of one ear. I think
the right ear. The other is of a yellow com-
plexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar
on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years
of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway
from the state of Georgia. It is thought by
that Prince will pass for their master, and
perhaps both of them.

Any person that will apprehend them, and
confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I
get them again, shall receive the above reward,
and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for
each or either of them.

W. M. ARMFIELD, Sheriff.
Greensboro', Guilford Co. N. C.
November 25, 1821. 3mt11M

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immedi-
ately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters,
to whom good wages and constant employ will
be given. He will also take two or three lads of
good character, as apprentices to the Carpen-
ter's Business. None need apply but such as
are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.—69M

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, No-
vember sessions, 1821: Martin Rendleman
vs. Samuel Trotter. Original attachment, levied,
&c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this
State, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be
made for six weeks successively, in the Western
Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defend-
ant appear at our next Court of Pleas and
Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of
Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the
third Monday in February next, then and there
to plead, or judgment will be entered according
to the plaintiff's demand.

JNO. GILES, Clerk.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.—69M

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

In Equity.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Joseph McConnaugh-
ey, vs. Ann Cowan, Stephen Cowan, David
F. Cowan, and others. In this case it is ordered,
that publication be made for six weeks in the
Western Carolinian, that David F. Cowan and
Stephen Cowan may appear at the next Superi-
or Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the
county of Mecklenburg, on the 6th Monday af-
ter the 4th Monday of March next, and plead,
answer or demur, or the bill shall be taken pro
confesso, and judgment be entered against them.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. J. C.

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State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821....

Margaret Dudley vs. Robert Duffey. Peti-
tion for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfac-
tion of Court, that Robert Duffey, the defendant
in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State:
Ordered, that publication be made for three
months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Car-
olinian, that unless he appear at the next term of
the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the
county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in
Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth
Monday in March next, and answer said petition,
it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree
made in favour of the petitioner. Witness
George Graham, Clerk of said Court, at Office,
the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sep-
tember, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of
American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, Clerk S. C. L.

Nov. 24, 1821.—78m3

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Octo-
ber Sessions, 1821....William Arthur versus
Ransom Powell: Original attachment levied on
land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that the defendant in this case is without
the limits of this State, Ordered, therefore, that
publication be made for three months in the
Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear
at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter
Sessions to be holden for the County of Ruther-
ford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on
the second Monday in January next, then and
there to plead, or demur, or judgment final will
be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Nov. 24, 1821.—78m3

ANNUAL REPORT

Transmitted to the House of Representatives by
the Secretary of the Treasury on the 10th ult.

1. Of the Revenue.

The nett revenue arising from imports
and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax,
public lands, postage, and other inciden-
tal receipts, during the year 1818, amount-
ed to \$26,094,200 65

Viz: customs 21,828,451 48, arrears
of internal duties 947,946 33, arrears of
direct tax 263,926 01, public lands ex-
clusive of Mississippi stock 2,464,527 90,
dividend on stock in the Bank of the U.
States 525,000 00, postage and other inci-
dental receipts 65,348 93.

That which accrued from the same
sources, during the year 1819, amounted to
\$21,435,700 69

Viz: Customs 17,116,702 96, arrears
of internal duties 227,444 01, arrears of
direct tax 80,850 61, public lands ex-
clusive of Mississippi stock 3,278,422 78,
first instalment from the Bank of the U.
States and dividend on stock in that bank
675,000 00, postage and other incidental
receipts 61,280 33.

And that which accrued from the same
sources, during the year 1820, amounted to
\$15,284,546 29

Viz: Customs 12,449,556 15, arrears
of internal duties 104,172 07, arrears of
direct tax 31,236 82, public lands ex-
clusive of Mississippi stock 1,635,871 61,
second and third instalments from the
bank of the U. States 1,000,000 00, pos-
tage and other incidental receipts 63,659-
64.

It is estimated that the gross amount
of duties on merchandise and tonnage
which accrued during the three first quar-
ters of the present year, exceeds \$14,-
088,000.

The payments into the treasury, to the
30th of September last, have amounted to
\$16,219,197 70

Viz: Customs 10,068,394 85, public
lands 940,980 35, arrears of internal du-
ties and direct tax 69,057 26, bank divi-
dends 105,000 00, incidental receipts 21,-
581 51, repayments 13,373 73, loan 5,-
000,000 00.

And the payments into the treasury
during the fourth quarter, are estimated at
\$3,595,278 14

Viz: Customs 3,000,000 00, public
lands 360,000 00, moneys recovered out
of advances made in the war department
before 1st July, 1815, 120,000 00, balances
of military appropriations carried to the
account of surplus fund 90,278 14, direct
tax and internal duties and incidental re-
ceipts 25,000 00.

Making the total amount estimated to
be received into the treasury during the
year 1821 \$19,814,475 84

Which, added to the balance in the
treasury on the first of January last, of
1,198,461 21

Make the aggregate amount
of 21,012,937 05

The application of this sum for the year
1821 is estimated as follows:

Viz: the payments to the 30th Sept.
have amounted to \$5,655,288 47

Viz: Civil, diplomatic and miscellane-
ous 1,772,717 50, military service, includ-
ing fortifications, ordnance, Indian de-
partment, revolutionary and military pen-
sions, arming the militia, and arrearages
prior to the 1st of January, 1817, 4,872,-
865 78, naval service including the gradual
increase of the navy 2,603,592 75, public
debt including \$591,611 30 of Mississippi
stock 6,406,112 64.

During the fourth quarter it is estima-
ted that the payments will amount to
\$3,580,000 00

Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellane-
ous 690,000 00, military service 290,000-
00, naval service 700,000 00, public debt
1,900,000 00.

Making the aggregate amount of
19,235,288 47

Which, being deducted from the above
sum of \$21,012,937 05 will leave in the
treasury, on the 1st day of Jan. next a bal-
ance estimated at 1,777,648 58

But, of the balances of appropriations
for the service of the year 1821, necessa-
ry to effect the object of those appropria-
tions, exclusive of balances, which will
not be required, and which have been de-
ducted from the estimates of the year
1822, or will be carried to the account of
the surplus fund, there remains the sum
of \$2,268,611 28, which is an existing
charge upon the revenue of 1821, and ex-
ceeds the balance estimated to be in the
treasury on the 1st day of January next,
by \$490,962 70.

2. Of the Public Debt.

The funded debt which was contracted
before the year 1812, and which was un-
redeemed on the 30th of Sept. 1820, a-
mounted to \$20,370,627 12

And that contracted subsequently to the
1st Jan. 1812, and unredeemed on the
30th Sept. 1820, amounted to 70,654,933 65

Making the aggregate a-
mount of 91,225,560 77

Which sum agrees with the amount
stated in the last annual report as unre-
deemed on the 1st of Oct. 1820, except-
ing the sum of \$38 66, which was then
short estimated, and which has been since
corrected by actual settlement.

In the fourth quarter of the year there
was added to the above the sum of
457,747 95

Viz: in 6 and 7 per cent. stocks, for
treasury notes brought into the treasury,
and cancelled 3,280 29, in 5 per cent.
stock under the act of May 15, 1820,
454,567 66.

Making 91,683,308 72

And there was paid in the fourth quar-
ter the sum of 388,892 21

Viz: deferred stock reimbursed 249,-
401 58, payments on account of the Loui-
siana stock 139,490 63.

Making the public debt unredeemed on
the 1st Jan. 1821 91,294,416 51

From the 1st of January to the 30th of
September, inclusive, there has been ad-
ded the sum of 4,739,776 38

Viz: three per cent stock for interest
on registered debt 26 01, treasury note 6
and 7 per cent stock 4,454 07, loan autho-
rized by the act of the 3d of March, 1821,
4,735,296 30.

Making 96,034,192 9

From which is to be deducted the sum
of 2,348,776 11

Viz: Reimbursement of deferred stock
during the same period 276,737 15, pay-
ments on account of the Louisiana stock
2,071,360 60.

Making the public debt which was un-
redeemed on the 1st of Oct. 1821,
93,686,095 74

To which will be added in the fourth
quarter, treasury note six per cent. stock
issued 390 40

Making 93,686,486 14

From which will be deducted, in the
fourth quarter, the sum of 262,890 41

Viz: Reimbursement of deferred stock
257,322 26, residue of Louisiana stock
5,568 15.

Making the amount of the public debt
unredeemed on the 1st January, 1822, as
estimated 93,423,605 73

The treasury notes yet outstanding are
estimated at 28,495 00

The awards made by the commission-
ers, appointed under the several acts of
Congress for the indemnification of cer-
tain claimants of public lands in the Mis-
sissippi territory amount to 4,282,151 12.

Of which there have been received at
the General Land Office in stock 2,442,-
335 39, and there have been paid at the
treasury 1,734,490 85.

Making together 4,177,026 24

And leaving outstanding on
30th Sept. 1821, 105,124 88

3. Estimates of the Public Revenue and
Expenditures for the year 1822.

The diminution of the revenue from
imports and tonnage, which occurred in
1819, advanced with progressive force
through 1820, and reached its lowest point
of depression in the first quarter of the
present year. The duties secured in that
quarter were 727,000 dollars less than
those of the corresponding quarter of
1820; whilst the amount secured in the
second and third quarters exceeded that
of the same period of the preceding year
by 1,172,000 dollars: thus presenting, on
the 30th September last, an aggregate ex-
cess of 445,000 dollars, for the three first
quarters of 1821, which sum there is just
reason to believe, will be considerably
augmented at the end of the year.

Whilst the duties have progressively
increased, the debentures chargeable
upon them have considerably diminished;
the amount of debentures issued from the
first of January to the 30th of September
last, being 952,000 less than was issued
during the same period of the preced-
ing year.

The same causes which, in 1819 and
1820, effected so great a reduction of the
revenue arising from imports and tonnage,
were felt in an equal degree in the sale of
the public lands. Those who, from an
anticipation of their resources previously
to those years, were unable to purchase
foreign merchandise, were equally in-
capable of purchasing public lands, or of
discharging debts contracted with the
government by purchases antecedently
made.

In the annual report of the treasury at
the commencement of the last session of
congress, the receipts from the public
lands for the year 1821 were estimated
at 1,600,000 dollars, if no change should
be made by law affecting the obligations
which the purchasers were then under to
be punctual in their payments. But, at
the close of that session, an act was pass-
ed for the relief of the purchasers of pub-
lic lands, which so far impaired that obli-
gation as to induce the committee of ways
and means to estimate the proceeds of

that source of revenue at only 800,000
dollars. It has been shown, however, that
the receipts to the 30th of September last
have exceeded 940,000 dollars; and those
of the whole year are now estimated at
1,300,000 dollars.

This result in relation to the public
lands, and the improvement which has
taken place in the revenue arising from
imports and tonnage, indicate a favorable
change in the condition of the nation;
from which a progressive increase of the
public revenue may be confidently antici-
pated.

Independently, however, of any such
increase, the facts disclosed by the fiscal
operations of the year, some of which
have been enumerated, warrant the con-
clusion,

That the receipts of the year 1822 may
be estimated at \$16,110,000 00

Viz: Customs 14,000,000 00, public
lands 1,600,000 00, bank dividends 350,-
000 00, arrears of direct tax and internal
duties 75,000 00, moneys recovered out
of advances made in the war department,
before the 1st of July, 1815, 60,000 00,
incidental receipts 25,000 00.

The expenditures of the year 1822 are
estimated at \$14,947,681 30

Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellane-
ous 1,600,000 00, public debt 5,722,837-
00, military service, including fortifica-
tions, ordnance, Indian department, rev-
olutionary and military pensions, arming
the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st
of January, 1817, 5,108,097 52, naval ser-
vice, including the gradual increase of the
navy 2,452,410 27.

The receipts of the year will therefore
exceed the estimated expenditure, by

\$1,162,338 20

Which, after discharging the difference
between the balance in the treasury on
the first of January, 1822, and the bal-
ance of appropriations chargeable upon
it, will leave in the treasury, on the first
of January, 1823, a balance estimated at
\$671,375 50.

It is, however, proper to state, that in
the estimate for the naval service, only
\$200,000 of the annual appropriation of
\$500,000 for the gradual increase of the
navy is included; but that, of the amount
estimated by the secretary of war, a sum
larger than the balance of that appropria-
tion is for arrearages for revolutionary
pensions and the Indian department, which
will not be embraced in the estimates for
the year 1823.

The expenditure of the two succeeding
years, it is believed, will not exceed that
of the year 1822, unless a further expen-
diture shall, in the intermediate time,
be authorized by law. But, in the ex-
penditure of the year 1822, and also of
1823 and 1824, no part of the annual ap-
propriation of \$10,000,000 constituting
the sinking fund, is comprehended, ex-
cept what is necessary to discharge the
interest of the public debt, and the reim-
bursement of the six per cent. deferred
stock. On the 1st of January, 1825, and
the three succeeding years, the debt con-
tracted during the years 1812, 1813, 1814,
and 1815, becomes redeemable at the will
of the government. Those sums greatly
exceed the amount of the sinking fund
applicable in those years to the redemp-
tion of the public debt. As the current
value of the five per cent. stock, created
during the last and present years, exceeds
that of the seven per cent. stock, and of
the six per cent. stock of 1812 and 1813,
it is presumed that the holders of those
stocks will be disposed to exchange them
for an equal amount of five per cent.
stock, redeemable at such periods as to
give full operation to the sinking fund, as
at present constituted. According to this
view of the subject, \$24,000

to be effected by the exchange of stock in 1822 will be secured, to the extent of that difference, by the latter process.

But, it is possible, that the progressive increase of the revenues, which has been anticipated, and which is necessary to the full operation of the sinking fund, may not be realized. In that event, the public expenditure authorized by law may, after the 1st of January, 1825, exceed the public revenue.

The remedy in such case must be—1st, an increase of the public revenue by an addition to the existing imposition; or, 2d, reduction of the sinking fund.

First. A general revision and correction of the duties imposed upon foreign merchandise seem to be required. Many of the articles which pay but 15 per cent. ad valorem, ought, in justice as well as policy, to be placed at twenty-five per cent. which is the duty paid upon the principal articles of woollen and cotton manufactures. The same observation is applicable to some of the articles which pay twenty per cent. ad valorem. A correction of the existing duties, with a view to an increase of the public revenue, could hardly fail to effect that object to the extent of nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually. It is highly probable, however, that an increase of duty on some of those articles might eventually cause a reduction of the revenue; but this can only take place where similar articles are manufactured in the country. In that event domestic manufactures will have been fostered, and the general ability of the community to contribute to the public exigencies will have been proportionally increased.

Second. If it should be deemed expedient to reduce the sinking fund, in preference to the imposition of additional duties, it may be satisfactory to know that an annual appropriation for that object of \$8,000,000, commencing on the first January, 1825, will extinguish the whole of the public debt, exclusive of the three per cent. stock, in the year 1839. Should the sinking fund be reduced to 8,000,000 dollars, an exchange of 36,000,000 dollars of six per cent. stock for five per cent. stock may be effected in the course of the year 1822, if the present price of the latter stock should continue, without diminishing, in any degree, the operation of that fund, in the redemption of the public debt. Such an exchange would reduce the interest annually 360,000 dollars.

The loan of 5,000,000 dollars, which was authorized by the act of 3d March, 1821, has been obtained at an average premium of nearly 5.59 per cent; upon the issue of five per cent. stock, redeemable at the will of the government, after the 1st of January, 1835.

CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE—THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Mr. Findlay presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, praying certain legislative enactments for the relief of the Institution; which was read and referred.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. presented the petition of Transylvania University of Kentucky, praying a repeal of the duty on imported books; which was read and referred.

Mr. Knight laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the rate and amount received per annum for commission or compensation of several navy agents, and also the mode practised by them for furnishing the Navy of the United States with supplies; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson, those portions of the Message of the President of the United States which relate to foreign relations, to revenue, to domestic manufactures, to the construction of permanent fortifications, to the naval service, and to the government of Florida, were respectively referred to the appropriate committees.

The resolution for the distribution of the secret journal, &c. of the old Congress, was considered in committee of the whole, and passed to a third reading.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. said he was about to offer a resolution to the Senate, which he was aware would present intrinsic difficulties; but, in obedience to the general wishes of the people of the state which he in part represented, and from the convictions of his own mind, as to the utility of the measure, if practicable, he had considered it his duty to propose it for the consideration of the Senate. Since the war, with Great Britain, he said, the pecuniary distress of the west had been gradually increasing, until within a very late period; he hoped, that the tide of misfortune in the state of Kentucky, was now subsiding, in consequence of the measures of relief, which had been adopted by the Legislature of that State. Two circumstances, more than all others, had augmented that distress of which he had spoken. The premature resumption of specie payment on the part of the Banks, and the policy of the general government, which denied to the west a just proportion of the public expenditure, which he considered a great grievance, and which he had no doubt, would be remedied by Congress, whenever a proper occasion presented itself. Mr. J. said, at this time

the people of Kentucky were deprived of many benefits resulting from the Post Office Establishment, arising from the causes to which he had adverted; and he was convinced that his proposition would bring more revenue to that department, many letters being returned to the General Post Office as dead letters, for the want of some such accommodation. He also stated the further fact, that it was well known, that the money arising from the Post Office Establishment, in the west, was paid to western contractors for carrying the mail; and did not go into the Treasury of the United States as revenue. If the measure could be adopted without injury to the public, and could extend relief to a suffering portion of the community, he presumed no indisposition would be manifested against his proposition. If, on the other hand, it were impracticable and inconsistent with the public good, it would be abandoned. He said that he very well knew that the depreciation of the paper of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, compared with specie, or what was denominated eastern funds, for the payment of debts in Philadelphia and elsewhere, induced many gentlemen, at a distance, to believe that the currency of that state was of little value. But he would take this occasion to state the fact that, within the state, the paper would, at this time, purchase as much real or personal property, as could have been purchased by the same amount of gold and silver coin, when the banks were in prosperity, and paying specie for their notes. He had no doubt that such would continue to be the result; for, while relief had been given to the people by such a measure, the greatest care had been taken to fix the institution upon a solid foundation.—Mr. J. then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Post-Master-General to permit the Post-Masters, in the Western Country, to receive, for postages on letters, the currency of the state in which the said offices are located."

The resolution lies on the table.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.—The Vice President of the United States appeared to-day, and took the chair of the Senate.

Mr. Ruggles presented the petition of sundry citizens of Cincinnati, in Ohio, praying the passage of a general bankrupt law, which was read and referred.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the law regulating the merchant service, so as to define more particularly the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the District Courts of the United States.

The joint resolution from the other House, directing the distribution of the Secret Journals, &c. of the old Congress, was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.—Among the various petitions that were this day presented and referred, a memorial of sundry citizens of the city of New-York, presented by Mr. Cambreleng, and praying for the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy, which was referred to the committee of the whole house when on that subject.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill entitled an act to authorize partial appropriations for the military service for the year 1822—and to make good a deficit in the appropriations for the revolutionary pensioners.

The bill was twice read and committed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smith gave notice that he should call for the consideration of the same on Wednesday next.

Mr. Floyd submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house an account of the expenditures made under the acts to provide for the civilization of the Indian Tribes.

The resolution lies on the table of course.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.—Mr. H. Nelson, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Missouri; and for the establishment of a District Court therein; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Floyd rose, he said, to submit a motion, relative to the execution of an act of the last session of Congress, which had been the subject of much difference of opinion in Congress, and, in its effect, he had learnt, had produced much discontent elsewhere. For his part, Mr. F. said, he, as a supporter of that measure, had acted from the purest and most upright motives. He had very little doubt but that the law had been carried into effect with the same spirit as that which produced it. But, as there were individuals who supposed that they had been aggrieved by the mode in which the law had been carried into effect, to place the matter in its proper light, in justice as well to those whose conduct on this occasion he supposed to have been misrepresented, he moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report to this House, whether the Army has been reduced, according to the provisions of the act "To fix the

Military Peace Establishment of the U. States," passed on the 2d day of March, 1821.

The resolution was agreed to, nem. con. Mr. Trimble laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House such communications between the government of the United States and France, or such other information respecting the construction of the 8th article of the treaty of 1803, by which Louisiana was ceded, respecting the seizure of the Apollo in 1820, for a violation of our revenue laws; and also respecting the discriminations made in each country between its own navigation and that of the other—as in his opinion it may not be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate.

Mr. Metcalfe submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what, further provision ought to be made by law to secure the safe transmission of public moneys from the several land offices to the places of deposit designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Rankin, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rankin submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inform this House what causes have rendered a portion of the public funds unavailable, designating the place and times at which they have been received, and the sum at each place unavailable. Also, what bank notes he has instructed the receivers of public moneys of the Land Offices severally to receive, in the payment of public lands; what rules or reasons have governed him in making such bank notes receivable at such offices; whether the notes of any bank, not redeeming its notes by specie, have been received, or now are receivable, in payment for public lands; what legislative provisions, if any, are necessary to prevent an accumulation of unavailable public funds, and for transmitting, safely, the public moneys received at the several land offices of the United States to the Treasury, or other safe places.

This resolution lies on the table of course.

INTELLIGENCE.

comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lump'ring at his back.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 26.

The fast sailing ship South Boston, Capt. Campbell, anchored off the Bar last evening, in 48 days from Liverpool—all well: she spoke on Monday, 18th inst. in lat. 37, 17, long. 60, ship Columbia, (of Boston, Burroughs, 11 days from Savannah, bound to Liverpool. Capt. C. has politely forwarded to us by the pilot boat Caroline, our files of London papers to the evening of the 13th ult. and Liverpool papers to the 15th, inclusive.

The most prominent article of news they afford us, is the re-iterated report that war has commenced between Russia and Turkey.—A Paris article of the 10th ult. states, on the authority of letters from Marseilles and Strasburg, that hostilities had actually commenced on the Pruth.—But in contradiction to this, the London Courier of the 13th, (our latest paper) asserts that at the latest dates from St. Petersburg, there was not the least apprehension of a rupture with the Turks.

The King of Great Britain reached London, from the continent, on the 8th ult. He was eleven days on his journey from Hanover to Calais. The papers abound in particulars—he took Cassel, Coblenz, Cologne, Leige, Brussels and Ghent, in his way. He crossed over from Calais to Ramsgate—had the wind been favorable, it was His Majesty's intention to have ascended the river Thames, and landed at Greenwich.

The disturbances in Ireland continue without intermission. "We regret to say," (says the Dublin Journal) that insubordination and outrage still continue to disgrace the country—the counties of Limerick and Cork, in particular, present a melancholy scene of disorganization." Several detachments of troops from England, had either arrived in Ireland, or were on their way to that country.

The son of Gen. Freyre was killed in a duel at Paris, on the 8th ult. He was quite a youth, and his opponent, who purposely provoked the meeting, was a veteran duelist. The affair engrossed much of the public attention.

Gen. Bertrand has arrived at Paris—he lives retired, seldom sees any one except his family and a few friends. An ordinance of the king had been promulgated, unsolicited, repealing his sentence, *par contumace*, and re-instating him in his rank and honours; it was highly approved of by all.

An article from Edinburg, of the 5th ult. says—"November has set in with all the austerity of winter. Yesterday morning a good deal of snow fell; the Pentlands and the hills of Fife were covered with it, and during the night the thermometer was at 30 degrees.

Accounts from Barcelona to the 28th Oct. represent the fever as rapidly declining. The cannon were fired at Barcelona on that day in consequence of there having been no death or new case announced. One of the French doctors (MAZER) sent to investigate the causes of the disease, had died at Barcelona; the others, three in number, had escaped the contagion.

A most tremendous gale of wind was experienced on the coast of England, on Sunday the 4th of November, in which a

great number of vessels were wrecked and many lives lost.—We do not find the names of any American vessels among them.

The Courier of the 8th ult. says—"General Vives, the Spanish Minister to America, has arrived at Liverpool."

The Speech of the King of France on opening the Chambers, by express, describes in strong language the internal prosperity of France. As was expected, an allusion has been made to Turkey.—What is said, however, is exceedingly vague. "Great calamities afflict the East. Let us hope that they approach their termination, and that the prudence and cordiality of all the Powers will find the means of satisfying what religion, policy, and humanity may justly demand."

The town of Uralak, the capital of the Ural Cossacks, was burnt to the ground on the 23d July. Nearly 2000 houses were destroyed, besides two Christian churches and a Tartar mosque.

The Greeks seem to be gaining additional advantages over the Turks. Tripolizza, the capital of the Morea, is reported to have fallen into their hands.

The manufactures of Leeds, Sheffield, Barnsley, Wakefield, &c. are so much more flourishing than they were, that every hand is employed, and wages have risen.

The carpet manufactories in Scotland are at this time fully employed, considerable orders having recently been received for the American market.

A vessel sailed from Marseilles the 24th ult. with 48 passengers, French, Italians, and Germans, destined for Greece.

The latest accounts from Spain announce, that the yellow fever is making great ravages in Andalusia and Catalonia.

The last advices from Constantinople confirm those which had previously announced hostile movements on the part of Persia against the Sublime Porte. It appears that one of the sons of the Schah has marched against the Pashalik of Bagdad, with a force of 60,000.

An edict has been issued by the Emperor Alexander, prohibiting any but Russian subjects from engaging in the fisheries, or any other branch of industry, at any place along the American coast, from Behring's straits to lat. 45, 50, N. No foreign vessels, unless from stress of weather, or want of provisions, or being engaged in discoveries, with passports from the Russian government, are to come within 100 miles of the coast, under the penalty of the confiscation of their cargoes.

The Courier states that the Irish papers do not supply those proofs of even compulsory tranquility which had been confidently expected from the military and police measures which had been adopted in the disturbed districts. Violent outrages continued to be committed, and arms to be forcibly seized. Scarce a single individual is ever arrested, so firmly are the secrets of the armed associations kept.—The spirit of insubordination appeared to be widening its circles.

Constantinople on the 5th Oct. continued in an extraordinary state of confusion and agitation. Measures were taken by the Porte as if the enemy was within a mile of the city. A fire had broken out at 11 in the evening, which raged till five in the morning; the seignior did not appear as usual on such occasions, and it was feared that it was only the covering for some fatal project.

New Ministers had been appointed by the Portuguese Government to the Courts of London, Paris, Madrid, Vienna, &c.

Letters from Madrid of the 29th ult. mention that a difficulty has arisen in the completion of an expedition fitting out for some time past in the port of Cadiz, and supposed to be destined for South America, from the want of some ships of war of the first class. It is added, that two Commissioners have been sent to Paris to purchase, if possible, of the French government, the vessels required; and that they have instructions, should the negotiation fail there, to repair to this country.

HERMANSTADT, OCT. 18.

News is just received, that the Turks have advanced close to the Pruth. The Russians too have within the last fortnight, again taken their station close to the opposite bank; the increase of the Turkish troops in Moldavia having excited some apprehensions for the inhabitants of Besarabia. The advanced posts of the Russians and Turks are in sight of each other.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

On Thursday last, Sir Robert Wilson passed through Morpeth, on his way to Howick, the seat of Earl Grey, in company with J. G. Lambton, Esq. M. P. On his arrival at the Queen's Head Inn, he was cordially greeted with the welcome cheer of the inhabitants, who had assembled in an unusual degree, all anxious to obtain a sight of the gallant General. The populace took the horses from the carriage, and drew him through the town, amidst the reiterated plaudits of the people. Before the horses were put to, he ascended the carriage, and spoke to the following effect:

"GENTLEMEN—It is a great satisfaction to me, that travelling in company with my Honorable Friend, Mr. Lambton, on a visit to one of the most patriotic Noblemen in the kingdom, Earl Grey,

(Applause.) I should be honored with this proof of your approbation.

"I feel proud—but permit me to say, proud not as an individual anxious to advance his own honour, but as a member of the great community: because I perceive in your present conduct that you think as Englishmen, that it is impossible to offer injury to one limb of the body politic, without affecting the safety of the whole. (Applause.)

"I have been ruined in my profession, deprived of the means of bread, my property has been confiscated, and it remains for me to inquire, and for you to ascertain, the cause. (Cries of 'Shame, shame, no cause, none.')

"If such things are permitted, there is an end of all justice in this land of freedom and of equity. All I demand is trial, and only so far I beg of you to go with me: (We will, we will?) I court the penalties of the law if I am proved guilty—I say, I court the penalties; but, Gentlemen, I feel assured, that if brought to trial, there is not a manly and independent Englishman, there is not an officer of humanity in the service, not an officer anxious for his own personal honour, not an officer jealous of military discipline, that will not be forced to give me a verdict of acquittal.—(Applause.)

"I repeat that I court enquiry! I demand trial! There is no man a greater friend to the laws—no man a greater friend to the government of justice—than I. I declare myself unconscious of offence; and yet without the slightest investigation, without the least allegation of crime, I am injured in my right as a soldier, and as a citizen.

"If such things continue, if Ministers have power to make the servants of the public the victims of their caprice, where is the use of any code of civil or military law? The army will no longer be distinguished for officers of feeble office, and knowledge, but it must become the tyrannical instrument of despotic authority.

Gentlemen,—I will detain you no longer; I am highly gratified with your flattering testimony, the more so, as the people of Morpeth are distinguished, have long been distinguished, for their exertions in the cause of Constitutional Reform; and, Gentlemen, I entreat you to stand firm, let nothing daunt you, let no steps of arbitrary power check you in your course, and I do not despair of being able to congratulate you on the attainment of a great and decisive victory." (Loud cheers.)—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

GEORGETOWN, DEC. 25.

It has been rumored that an unpleasant difference took place at the President's house, between the French and English Ambassadors, Messrs. Canning and De Neuville—nay, it is affirmed that they stood in the hall in menacing and threatening attitudes. This strange occurrence at the house of our chief magistrate has given rise to a great variety of conjecture—the most favorable which we have heard is, that Mr. C. had spoken disparagingly of the French government at table. We cannot, however, credit even this, being averse to believe that a gentleman of Mr. C's urbanity would so far forget himself; neither can we credit the story of Monsieur De Neuville, than whom a more polite gentleman does not live, having given an indirect assault.—*Certes*, however, something took place, which we rather suppose has grown out of that state of being which the unfortunate Michael Cassio found himself in after having been pressed to drink a cup too much by "honest Iago."—*Metropolitan*.

We should have let this matter pass, if it had not been thus brought before the public.—The precise causes of the quarrel, we know not; but that a quarrel did take place, and violent attitudes used towards each other, and in the President's Hall too, and at a great diplomatic dinner (as it is called,) is most certain.—Russia again acted the part of a Mediator.—M. Poletica wished to prevent any blows passing; and none did pass. We trust, the two gentlemen will come to an amicable understanding; and will make the *amende honorable* to the President, whose hospitality they suffered themselves to forget.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

ANOTHER TURK.

William Phelan was brought before the Police, charged with being "instigated by the devil," and marrying two wives. His first love was a respectable widow, tolerably stricken in years, who kept a boarding-house in this city, and was doing well. Phelan became smitten with her larder and sideboard, and soon eat her out of house and home, carried her into the country, sold her property, and abated in his love, &c.

The Mussulman then marries another woman of 40, and treats her with the same courtesy; that is to say, spends her money, and beats her into the bargain, as she deposes. The first wife goes to Boston; the second invites her to come here, and by a prosecution rid themselves of a troublesome husband. They both appear in arm, affectionately, at the Police Office, and swear the peace against this modern Tarquin, and he is arrested.—The first wife, intercepting some despatches, discovers that he has another

wife in the old world; and it would seem, from all circumstances, that Phelan has got himself into a pretty kettle of fish, and looks quite foolish on the occasion of his being confronted by his pair of turtle doves. Had he been in a humor for singing, he might have chaunted a stave from the old ballad:

"How happy could I be with either,
"Were 't'other dear charmer away!"
[Nat. Adv.]

Perseverance.—A man of the name of Hubert, is now engaged in boring for Salt Water, in Chatauga County, N. Y. A Mr. Buffington had commenced the business, and progressed three years. Mr. Hubert succeeded him, and has bored through a solid rock to the depth of 700 feet. His drill is worked by machinery, forced by water-power; and he is determined to get salt water, or bore through!



SALISBURY
TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1822.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"Cosmopolite" has been read; which is as much, we think, as he could in justice ask of us.

Salisbury Bible Society,
Auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

A meeting for the purpose of forming the above important and interesting Society was held on Tuesday evening last. Charles Fisher, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Junius Sneed, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The convention then proceeded to the adoption of a Constitution, and to the choice of Officers and Directors to constitute a Board of Managers.

The following gentlemen were chosen a Board of Managers for the ensuing year:

- Rev. Dr. J. O. FREEMAN, President.
Dr. J. Beckwith,
Dr. Willie Jones,
George Andrews, } Vice Presidents.
Col. Jno. Lindsay,

Dr. Alex'r. Long, Jun. Corresponding Secretary; Junius Sneed, Esq. Recording Secretary; and C. Fisher, Esq. Treas'r.

MANAGERS.

- Rev. J. Carrigan, Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, Rev. C. A. Storke, Rev. Mr. Sherer, Rev. N. Riley, Rev. Mr. Ellis, Rev. E. Carrol, Isaac Wiseman, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Col. R. Powel, Maj. J. McClelland, Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, Thomas Cowan, Michael Brown, Thomas Holmes, Philo White, John Giles, John Fulton, Moses A. Locke, Alexander Frohock, Thos. W. McNeely, Robert Foster, Benjamin D. Rounsaville, Thomas Hampton.

The following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

That each subscriber, on becoming a member, pay two dollars, and one dollar yearly as long as he continues a member. Any person on the payment of 10 dollars, may become a life subscriber, without any further contribution.

The meetings of the Board of Managers are to be held quarterly, in Salisbury.

There is to be an annual meeting of the Society, on the first Monday in August.

Ministers of the Gospel, who are members of the Society, are entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Managers.

The Rev. Dr. Freeman, Dr. Beckwith, Thos. Cowan, Esq. and Dr. Long, were appointed a committee to prepare the Constitution, &c. for printing, and also to prepare an Address to be laid before the public.

From the unanimity and zeal which characterized the meeting, we anticipate much good from the institution of this Society.

THE CONVENTION.

Our readers will observe, that the Legislature, with a wisdom that we never doubted, have rejected the Convention Bill, by a vote in the House of Commons of 81 to 47. We well knew that the members from the East would do their duty—nor were we, by them, disappointed in our expectations. We understand, that among the members who combated the views of the 'West,' none did it more effectually, and with greater credit to himself and his constituents, than the representative from this town. But 'what will Mrs. Grundy say?' Our brethren of the 'Western Carolinian' will now have to gird on their swords. 'Peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must!' we presume will be the motto placed on the front of these Knights' helmets.

We are really very glad to hear again from our old friend the Recorder as we

had become apprehensive that he was sleeping at his post; but we find, that with a vigilance that never slumbers, he stands a faithful watchman to guard the rights of the people, and to preserve the constitution from the touch of unhallowed hands. It is gratifying, also, to learn, that the Recorder's 'expectations' have been realized,—for we are not so selfish as to think only of ourselves,—as ours, we can assure him, have likewise been to their fullest extent. The Legislature, 'with a wisdom we never doubted,' have followed the royal maxim, of 'sticking to what is ancient;' being doubtless convinced, as well by their own observation, as from the arguments of so distinguished a personage as a member of the *Holy Alliance*, 'that what is ancient is good,' even if that and justice and right should be antipodes to each other.

We are not so sure yet that we shall 'have to gird on our swords,' for we are in the expectation of shortly receiving a supply of muskets from Raleigh, which will be used, to speak very learnedly, as a *succedaneum*. But lest the fears of our brother editor, on receiving this intelligence, should be unnecessarily excited, he is informed that they are *wooden ones*: it is confidently expected, however, that they will answer equally as good a purpose as Col. Washington's *log cannon*. These muskets, it is but justice to say, are a donation from a friend of ours (whom we once indirectly obliged) residing in the East; who, with a sagacity almost prophetic, and a patriotism which cannot be too highly appreciated, saw the approaching contest, and provided a supply of arms for the West of a kind and quality which, from his intimate knowledge of the East, and of the valor and prowess of their soldiers, he knew would be most useful. Let the 'men of might,' therefore, from Carteret, Currituck, Columbus, &c. think well on't, ere they put the 'left foot forward,' and be sure to become expert, not in the manual, but the *pedal exercise*; and be certain, likewise, that they fully understand the term '*backward march*,' as a ready apprehension of its meaning may save them a deal of trouble.

N. B. When we feel in the humor, we will recall to the recollection of the Recorder a little circumstance which took place at the commencement of his editorial career, and tell how gallantly he buckled on his armor in defence of *Western Rights*!

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The newly-elected Board have held a meeting, and instructed the Civil Engineer to complete the Survey of the Cape-Fear River, and the Canal on that River, and that in the survey and examination, he particularly report to the Board his opinion of the most advantageous mode of improving the navigation of the River. That he will make a Survey of the Lumber River, and ascertain the practicability, utility and expense of opening a Navigation from the waters of the Brown and White Marsh, in the Counties of Bladen and Columbus, into the Waccamaw or Elizabeth Rivers. That he make plans and specifications for a Guard Lock on the Roanoke Canal; that he make an examination of the Roanoke from Danville to Plymouth; that he report to the Board his opinion as to the expediency or inexpediency of Locking down from the termination of the Canal at Weldon's, into the River. That he ascertain the true line by which a communication can be made between the waters of the Roanoke and Tar Rivers, beginning near Williams-town, on the Roanoke, and entering near Washington, on the Tar; that he have a survey made of the same, and an estimate of the expense. That he report also on the practicability and utility of making a Road from Plymouth to the Loghouse Landing, in Hyde county, through the Dismal Swamp. That he be instructed to fix the site of a Lock and dam on Tar River. That he furnish to the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Navigation Company, Plans and Specifications of a regulating Lock for their Canal, and that he examine the work done on said Canal. That he visit the Broad River, and give instructions to the contractor as to the manner of executing the work on said River.—That he inspect the Road which has been made in the Western part of the State under the direction of the Legislature, or this Board, and report his opinion thereon; and that he make a survey of the Road from Raleigh to the Clarendon Bridge near Fayetteville, to be made as direct as is practicable and advisable, with an estimate of the expense of making said Road firm and durable.

We congratulate the friends of Internal Improvements on the accession which has been made, by the act of the late session which appropriates to this object the

Dividends arising from the Shares held by the State in the Banks of Newbern and Cape-Fear, which, it is presumed, will be from 20 to \$25,000 a year.

The Board adjourned to meet on the third Monday in June next; except sooner called together by his excellency the Governor, the President of the Board.

Raleigh Register.

It would be much more gratifying, we believe, to the people generally, to learn that the Board of Internal Improvements were bestowing more of their attention on roads, and, under present circumstances, less on the rivers. For the most sanguine can hardly expect, that, with our present means, the State will be able to make navigable, or to improve, to much purpose, all the rivers which the public Engineer is directed to survey, and make reports upon. The truth is, our plans are by far too extensive, and by their magnitude defeat their object. We are anticipating our resources at least half a century.

While on this subject, we will inform a correspondent, from whom we have received several private communications on the subject of our Internal Improvements, as well as one or two public ones, which have appeared in our paper, that our pages are open to a free discussion of it, and that we would gladly receive communications from him; but we must decline, for the present, entering into it, from incompetency, as it is a subject upon which we have bestowed very little thought; consequently we could not treat it in that manner which it deserves.

From the National Intelligencer.

An account is given, in the Charleston Courier of Dec. 20th, of a case of atrocious piracy on an American vessel, the schooner Emily, Capt. Robbins, committed on the 12th instant, the day of her sailing from Matanzas. They hoisted the captain twice by the neck, to extort from him information of specie supposed to be on board of his vessel; and the second time they allowed him to hang until life was nearly extinct. "We sincerely hope," says the Courier, and most cordially we participate in the hope, "that the United States' brig Enterprise, Lieut. Kearney, which left Charleston on the 6th instant for the scene of those atrocities, may overhaul the freebooters, and afford them an opportunity of partaking in the amusement of hanging, a sport to which they appear so very partial."

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES,
January 1st, 1822.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| New-Hampshire, | Samuel Bell. |
| Massachusetts, | John Brooks. |
| Rhode Island, | William C. Gibbs. |
| Vermont, | Richard Skinner. |
| Connecticut, | Oliver Wolcott. |
| New-York, | Dewitt Clinton. |
| New-Jersey, | Isaac H. Williamson. |
| Pennsylvania, | Joseph Heister. |
| Delaware, | John Collins. |
| Maryland, | Samuel Sprigg. |
| Virginia, | Thos. M. Randolph. |
| North-Carolina, | Gabriel Holmes. |
| South-Carolina, | Thomas Bennett. |
| Georgia, | John Clark. |
| Kentucky, | John Adair. |
| Tennessee, | William Carroll. |
| Ohio, | Ethan A. Brown. |
| Louisiana, | Thos. B. Robertson. |
| Mississippi, | Walter Leake. |
| Indiana, | Jonathan Jennings. |
| Illinois, | Shadrach Bond. |
| Alabama, | Israel Pickens. |
| Maine, | Albion K. Parris. |
| Missouri, | Alex. McNair. |



MARRIED.

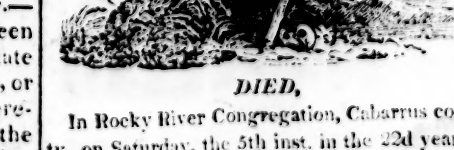
In this county, on the 3d instant, Mr. ESUCH NOLEN, to Miss LUCY TRAYLOR.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst. at the seat of the late Samuel Pickens, in Cabarrus county, Maj. WILLIAM L. DUFFY, of St. Stephens, Alabama, to Miss JANE PICKENS.

Happy are they, the happiest of mankind,
Who are in happy wedlock joined.

COMMUNICATED.

In Lincoln county, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. D. HOKE, Mr. JACOB MCCARTY, of the state of Indiana, to Miss JANE CLARK, of Lincoln county.



DIED.

In Rocky River Congregation, Cabarrus county, on Saturday, the 5th inst. in the 22d year of her age, Miss SENE MCKINLEY, daughter of Mr. John McKinley. In this amiable young lady, just in the full bloom of youth, and but a few days ago in the full possession of health and strength, society has been suddenly and unexpectedly bereaved of one of its brightest ornaments. In her whose death we are now recording, were united some of the principal virtues and excel-

lencies which it is the privilege of mortals to possess. Her relatives, friends, and youthful associates, feel themselves at liberty to entertain the pleasing hope and fond belief, that though she has been snatched away at so early a period of her life from among them, she has only been removed from a world of troubles to a world of endless bliss, where they hope again to meet her, and to dwell with her forever. She died in the full possession of her senses, and appeared in the prospect of death perfectly resigned to the will of God.

In Cabarrus county, on the 11th instant, of a dropsy in the brain, HORACE M. TRAVIS, an infant and only child of Mr. Silas Travis.

Go, gentle babe, to realms of bliss;
The chast'ning rod we humbly kiss.
Thy Saviour calls thee home, my son,
And let his holy will be done.
Thy earthly parents loved thee well—
So much, that language fails to tell:
But, ah! their love was weak and poor;
Thy Heavenly parent loves thee more.

In Moore county, on the 22d ult. of a lingering illness, in the 48th year of his age, Maj. JOHN M'IVER. He was much respected while living; his death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES CURRENT.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	8	8 1/2
Beef, mess	3	5	5
Beef, fresh	4	5	5
Beeswax	30	33	33
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2 50	60
Peach	60	65	65
Apple	45	65	65
Butter	lb.	25	25
Coffee	lb.	70	70
Corn	bush.	60	70
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	15	16
Flour, superfine	bb.	6	6 50
fine	5	6	6
Flax seed	bush.	1 10	1 20
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 25
Northern	60	70	70
Hog's lard	lb.	9	10
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	5 50	6
English	5	6	6
Lead	lb.	9	10
Molasses	gal.	35	40
Oats	bush.	35	40
Pork	100 lb.	4 50	5
Potatoes, Irish	bush.	none	none
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 50	1 75
W. Island, 4th do.	85	1 20	1 20
do. 3d do.	85	90	90
New-England	45	50	50
Rice	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turke's-Island	bush.	85	90
Liverpool ground	1	1	1
Steel, German	lb.	15	20
blistered	12	14	14
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	10	12
Loaf	19	20	20
Tea, Young Hyson	1 12 1/2	1 25	1 25
Hyson	1 20	1 40	1 40
Imperial	1 75	2	2
Gunpowder	1 50	1 75	1 75
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	3 70	4 75
manufactured	lb.	10	12
Tallow	16	16	16
Wheat	bush.	1 15	1 20
Whiskey	gal.	50	50

Valuable Land's and Mills
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the following Valuable Land's, belonging to the estate of the late Lewis Beal:

That valuable plantation, commonly called "Beard's Mills," situated on both sides of Swearing Creek, near where it enters into the Yadkin river, and in that part of Rowan county called the *Jersey Settlement*; the number of acres in the body is about 2500, but it will be divided, if required by purchasers. The product of cotton from this plantation, for several years past, has exceeded 110 bales, besides proportionate crops of corn and small grain. Attached to the premises is a valuable set of wheat and corn Mills, and a Saw-Mill; one Cotton Gin, by water, and another excellent one by horse power, with a new and prime packing screw. Also, a good dwelling-house, with a store-room attached—an extensive distillery, with all the necessary implements. In short, there is not a more complete and desirable establishment in the western part of the state for a man of capital, who wishes to turn his attention to cotton and the other staples of the country. From its situation in a rich cotton-raising settlement, it is also known to be one of the best stands in the country for the mercantile business. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises and learn the terms.

Another Tract, of about 150 acres, situated on both sides of the Yadkin River, on one of the main roads leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville. To this tract belongs the Ferry commonly called "Skeen's Ferry."

Another parcel, of about 1200 acres, situated about four and five miles from Salisbury, including Dunn's Mountain.

A small tract, of 75 or 80 acres, situated on the South River.

About 900 acres, lying in Montgomery county, not far below Stokes's Ferry.

Any part of about 7000 acres, commonly called the Flat Swamp lands. Surveys will be made out of this tract, to suit persons wishing to purchase.

Another parcel, of about 1000 acres, on the waters of Muddy Creek, in the county of Burke. On this land is situated one of the most eligible unoccupied seats for an Iron-Works in the state of North-Carolina. It has an abundance of water that can be applied to machinery with a very small expense, owing to the fine fall of the creek. It is also within a reasonable distance of a rich supply of Iron-Ore, that will be sold with the site.

Persons disposed to purchase any of the foregoing lands, may learn terms and particulars by applying, in person or by letter, to either of the subscribers, which will be punctually attended to.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
CHARLES FISHER,
JOHN BEARD, Jun.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1822.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. Jan. 1, 1822; which, if not taken out previous to the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. | K. |
| ALLISON S. William | Kirkpatrick George |
| Alsbrook H. Lem'l. | Karacer Moses |
| Allison James | Locke C. David |
| Alexander P. Caleb | Love Jonas |
| Allen David | |
| B. | M. |
| Baie William | Means W. John |
| Barnhart Joseph | M'Kellen Joseph |
| Bost Hannah | M'Kinley John |
| Boger Captain | Miller George |
| Bostain John | Misener John |
| C. | M'Lee A. Richard |
| Crison William | Martin Samuel |
| Cooper David | M'ly Thomas |
| Churchill John | |
| Crittendon John | N. |
| Cannon Izyan | Newsman Paul |
| Crothers John | Phifer F. John |
| D. | Phifer A. George |
| Dry Martin | Porter William |
| E. | Petre Henry |
| Fleming Allison | R. |
| H. | Ray Robert |
| Harris S. James Dr. | Rogers John |
| Harris James Maj. | Rogers Seth |
| Harris Charles Dr. | Ribben Jacob |
| Hunt Mennan | S. |
| Houston Eleanor | Shullenbarger David |
| Houston William | Scott Mrs. |
| Hope Thomas | T. |
| Hope Levi | Taylor David |
| Hudson Seth | U. |
| Harris S. Elam Dr. | Ury George |
| Houston John | W. |
| Hall Robert | Walker John |
| Johnston Solomon | Wallace |
| Jones Elijah | Wallace H. |
| Irwin Samuel | Williams Robert |
| 1826 | D. STORKE, A. P. M. |

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either by book account or note, are once more earnestly requested to call and make payment on or before the last day of February next. Those who fail to attend to this notice, may expect to find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

COWAN & VAIL,
Charlotte, Jan. 7, 1822. 4wt87

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of *Morse & Sloan* is this day dissolved. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present them, and those indebted are requested to come forward and liquidate their accounts. We deem it unnecessary to use any argument to show the necessity for prompt attention to this notice, as it is obvious to every one that the business must be brought to an early close.

MORSE & SLOAN,
Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 1, 1822. 4wt87

COACH MAKING.

J. G. MORSE.
RETURNS his grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received in his line of business, and hopes that he will continue to pursue that course of conduct which will merit a continuation of their patronage. He continues to carry on the Coach Making business at the old stand on Trade street, in the house formerly occupied by A. Frey, Esq., and nearly opposite the Theatre; where he intends keeping constantly on hand a variety of two-wheel Carriages; and he trusts, from the number and excellency of the workmen he has employed, and the choice selection of timber he has made, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

All repairs done at the shortest notice. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

J. G. MORSE.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1822. 4wt87

Young Midas for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 2d of February next, will be sold, at Mock's Old Field, the celebrated horse *Young Midas*, to the highest bidder. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser, by giving bond and approved security.

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against trading for a Note of Hand given by me to Saml. McGuire & Co. for the sum of 200 dollars, dated Oct. 5, 1821, payable twelve months after date, which note was fraudulently obtained, and I am determined not to pay it until the property is made sound.

ALFRED COOK,
Mock's Old Field, Jan. 10, 1822. 3wt86

Public House to Rent.

ON the last Thursday in January, (the 31st inst.) will be rented, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the large and commodious House and premises now occupied by Capt. Thos. Holton. Also, at the same time and place, two back Lots, belonging to the estate of the late Francis Coupee.

THOS. HOLMES, & Executors of JACOB FISHER, } P. Coupee, dec'd.
Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1822. 3wt86

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY,
December, 1821. 3wt91

Journeymen Tailors.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, three or four sober and industrious Journeymen Tailors, to whom liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

WILLIAM DICKSON,
Salisbury, January 1, 1822.—6 83

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the *WESTERN CAROLINIAN*.

Letter Press Printing.

OF every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, on short notice.

Poetry.

THE BIBLE.

Go, holy Book,
Tell those whom many woes assail,
On thee to look;
They'll find how weak it is to wail,
Tho' every earthly comfort fail.

The orphan's tear
Go wipe away, and bid his heart
To be of cheer;
Heal thou his bosom's sorest smart,
And gild with hope misfortune's dart.

Say thou to those
Shut out from every good on earth,
Lost to repose,
Baptized in sorrow at their birth,
That worldly joy's of little worth.

The poor soul tell,
The poor, lone, wretched, friendless man,
Tho' his heart swell,
The ways of God he must not scan,
But trust the universal plan.

Tell poor disease
Bravely to bear the piercing pain,
Eternal ease
Waits those who do not poorly 'plain,
And worldly loss is heavenly gain.

Tell those that sigh
O'er some friend's untimely doom,
That all must die;
He whom they saw laid in the tomb,
In God's own paradise may bloom.

Tell those that pine
In the damp dungeon's weary gloom,
There yet will shine,
Thro' their poor melancholy dome,
A light to guide their footsteps home.

Tell the pilgrim,
When storms are blackening round his head,
'Tis good for him,
That tho' his thorn-torn feet have bled,
The heart's blood of his God was shed!

The mariner
Who bides the tempest's fiercest blare,
Bid not to fear;
Tho' thunders "hurtle in the air,"
The Launcher of the thunder's there.

Tell those who fear
Their crimes can never be forgiven,
To be of cheer;
If they have called on God and thriven,
There's mercy for them yet in heaven.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

Transmigration.

FROM THE WORLD.

There was an ancient sect of philosophers, the disciples of Pythagoras, who held, that the souls of men, and all other animals, existed in a state of transmigration; and that when by death they were dislodged from one corporeal habitation, they were immediately reinstated in another, happier or more miserable, according to their behaviour in the former: so that when any person made his exit from the stage of this world, he was supposed only to retire behind the scenes to be new dressed, and to have had a new part assigned him, more or less agreeable, in proportion to the merit of his performance of the last.

This doctrine of transmigration, I must own, was always a very favourite tenet of mine, and always appeared to me one of the most rational guesses of the human mind into a future state.—I shall here therefore endeavour to shew the great probability of its truth, from the following considerations:—First from its justice, secondly from its utility, and lastly from the difficulty we lie under to account for the sufferings of many innocent creatures without it.

First, then, the justice of this system exceeds that of all others; because by it the great law of retaliation may be more strictly adhered to: for by means of this metamorphosis, men may suffer in one life the very same injuries which they have inflicted in another; and that too in the very same persons, by a change only of situation. Thus, for instance, the cruel tyrant who in one life has sported with the miseries of his slaves, may in the next feel all the miseries of slavery under a master as unmerciful as himself.—The relentless and unjust judge may be imprisoned, condemned, and hanged in his turn. Divines may be compelled by fire and faggot to believe the creeds and articles they have composed for the edification of others; and soldiers may be plundered and ravished in the persons of defenceless peasants, and innocent virgins. The lawyer reviving in the character of a client, may be tormented with delay, expense, uncertainty, and disappointment; and the physician, who in one life has taken exorbitant fees, may be

obliged to take physic in another. All those who under the honourable denomination of sportsmen, have entertained themselves with the miseries and destruction of innocent animals, may be terrified and murdered in the shapes of hares, partridges, and woodcocks; and all those who, under the more illustrious title of heroes, have delighted in the devastation of their own species, may be massacred by each other in the forms of invincible gamecocks, and pertinacious bull-dogs. As for statesmen, ministers, and all great men devoted to great business, they, however guilty, cannot be more properly, nor more severely punished, than by being obliged to reassume their former characters, and to live the very same lives over again.

In the next place, the utility of this system is equal to its justice, and happily coincides with it: for by means of this transmigration, all the necessary inconveniences, and all the burthensome offices of life being imposed on those only, who by their misbehaviour in a former state have deserved them, become at once just punishments to them, and at the same time benefits to society; and so all those who have injured the public in one life by their vices, are obliged in another to make reparation by their sufferings. Thus the tyrant, who by his power has oppressed his country in the situation of a prince, in that of a slave may be compelled to do it some service by his labour. The highwayman who has stopped and plundered travellers, may expedite and assist them in the shape of a post-horse. The metaphorical buck, who has terrified sober citizens by his exploits, converted into a real one, may make them some compensation by his haunches; and mighty conquerors, who have laid waste the world by their swords, may be obliged, by a small alteration in sex and situation, to contribute to its re-peopling by the qualms of breeding, and the pains of child-birth.

For my own part, I verily believe this to be the case. I make no doubt but that Louis the Fourteenth is now chained to the oar in the galleys of France, and that Hernando Cortez is digging gold in the mines of Peru or Mexico. That Turpin the highwayman is several times a day spurred backwards and forwards between London and Epping; and that Lord *** and Sir Harry **** are now actually roasting for a city feast. I question not but that Alexander the Great and Julius Cæsar have died many times in child-bed since their appearance in those illustrious and depopulating characters; that Charles the Twelfth is at this instant a curate's wife in some remote village, with a numerous and increasing family; and that Kouli Khan is now whipped from parish to parish in the person of a big bellied beggar-woman, with two children in her arms, and three at her back.

Lastly, the probability of this system appears from the difficulty of accounting for the sufferings of many innocent creatures without it: for if we look around us, we cannot but observe the great and wretched variety of this kind; numberless animals subjected, by their own natures, to many miseries, and by our cruelties to many more; incapable of crimes, and consequently incapable of deserving them; called into being, as far as we can discover, only to be miserable for the service or diversion of others less meritorious than themselves, without any possibility of preventing, deserving, or receiving recompence for their unhappy lot, if their whole existence is comprehended in the narrow and wretched circle of their present life. But the theory here inculcated, removes all these difficulties, and reconciles all these seemingly unjust dispensations with the strictest justice: it informs us that these their sufferings may be by no means undeserved, but the just punishments of their former misbehaviour in a state where, by means of their very vices, they may have escaped them. It teaches us that the pursued and persecuted fox was once probably some crafty and rapacious minister, who had purchased by his ill acquired wealth that safety which he cannot now procure by his flight: that the bull, baited with all the cruelties that human ingenuity or human malevolence can invent, was once some relentless tyrant, who had inflicted all the tortures which he now endures: that the poor bird, blinded, imprisoned, and at last starved to death in a cage, may have been some unforgiving creditor; and the widowed turtle, pining away life for the loss of her mate, some fashionable wife rejoicing at the death of her husband, which her own ill-usage had occasioned.

Never can the delicious repast of roasted lobsters excite my appetite, whilst the ideas of the tortures in which those innocent creatures have expired, present themselves to my imagination. But when I consider that they must have once probably been Spaniards at Mexico, or Dutchmen at Amboyna, I fall to, both with a good stomach and a good conscience, and please myself with the thoughts, that I am thus offering up a sacrifice acceptable to the manes of many millions of massacred Indians. Never can I repose myself with satisfaction in a post-chaise, whilst I look upon the starved, foundered, ulcerated, and excoriated animals, who draw it, as mere horses, condemned to such exquisite and unmerited torments for my convenience; but when I reflect, that they once must undoubtedly have existed in the characters of turnkeys of Newgate, or fathers of the holy inquisition, I gallop on with as much ease as expedition; and am perfectly satisfied, that in pursuing my journey, I am but the executioner of the strictest justice.

I very well know that these sentiments will be treated as ludicrous by many of my readers, and looked upon only as the production of an exuberant imagination; but I know, likewise, that this is owing to ill-grounded pride, and false notions of the dignity of human nature: for they are in themselves just and serious, and carry with them the strongest probability of their truth; so strong is it, that I cannot but hope it will have some good effect on the conduct of those polite people, who are too sagacious, learned, and courageous to be kept in awe by the threats of hell and damnation, and I exhort every fine lady to consider how wretched will be her condition, if after twenty or thirty years spent at cards, in elegant rooms, kept warm by good fires and soft carpets, she should at last be obliged to change places with one of her coach horses, and every fine gentleman to reflect how much more wretched would be his, if after wasting his estate, his health, and his life in extravagance, indolence, and luxury, he should again revive in the situation of one of his creditors.

WIFE AND HUSBAND.

"In general, let a woman make a man's home agreeable to him, and he will, in time, prefer it to all other places. There are exceptions to this, as well as all other rules, but the instances are not numerous. The great error which women fall into, is, that they suppose the *lover* and the *husband* to be the same individual, which is a palpable mistake. The husband may love as well as the lover, but his passion will bear a different character. It is the want of this knowledge which makes many married ladies very troublesome to their husbands, from a supposition that they are neglected, if a man is out of their sight for an hour or two: they are astonished how he can be capable of taking any pleasure when absent from them; and attribute the want of that assiduous attention which preceded their marriage, to disgust or cold indifference; when, in truth, it was nothing more than the natural consequence of possessing what we with ardour aspired to attain.—While we are in pursuit of any thing, the mind is in a continued state of agitation, which gives activity to all the senses; but when once we are arrived at the goal, we are not less happy perhaps, but more calm, and consequently less rapturous in our expressions.—It is in this state of tender tranquility, if I may be allowed the phrase, that a man begins to survey the partner of his fortunes through the optics of reason, unobstructed by the vapours of passion; and it is at this period that the woman should endeavour, by the strictest attention to her every word and action, to fix on her husband's mind a thorough confidence in her virtue, an approbation of her conduct, and a reflected esteem for her character in general. These sentiments will naturally produce friendship, which, when built on so noble a basis, can never fail of lasting as long as the merit which gave it birth."

PLANETARY SYSTEM OF THE HEART.

BY KOTZERUE.

A studious astronomer was taking great pains to instruct a lady in the system of Descartes, according to which the groupings of heavenly bodies consist only of vortices, and those bodies are mutually attracted by nothing but vortices. "My head turns about already," said the fair scholar. "Whether this system is adapted to the heavens I have not the least desire to know, but I am pleased with it, because in the same manner you may explain the system of the human heart, and this is my world!" The astronomer looked at her with astonishment. He had studied the heavens a great deal, but he knew nothing at all concerning the human heart.

"Hear," continued the lady, "how I represent the matter to myself. Every person is such a Cartesian vortex. We constantly require an ether to float in; this ether is *Vanity*, as the fundamental principle of all our motions; the *Heart*, the centre of the vortex, is the Sun, around which the *Passions* revolve as planets. Each planet has its moons; round *Love* revolves *Jealousy*.—They mutually illumine each other by reflection, but all their light is borrowed from the heart, whose second planet, *Ambition*, is not so near to it as love, and therefore receives from it a less degree of warmth. *Ambition* has likewise its moons, many of which shine extremely bright; for instance, *Bravery*, *Magnanimity*; while others reflect but a dismal light, as *Haughtiness*, *Arrogance*, *Flattery*. The largest planet in this system, the Jupiter, is *Self-Interest*, which has numberless satellites. *Reason* has also a little corner, she is our Saturn, who steals away 30 years before we can perceive that she has made one revolution. The Comets in my system are none other than *Meditation*, *Reflection*—which, after many aberrations, get, in a short time, into the vortex of the passions. Experience has taught us that they have neither a pernicious nor a beneficial influence; they excite in us a little fear, and that is all; the vortex continues its course as before."—The astronomer smiled with open mouth like one who does not comprehend a thing, but out of politeness raises no objection to it. "I proceed a little farther still," continued the lady. "That involuntary sentiment denominated *Sympathy*, I compare to the power by which the magnet attracts iron. Both are inexplicable. The solar spots may probably be the effects of age, when the warmth of the heart gradually decreases; for who can answer for it that our Sun will not be by degrees extinguished? Then will the universe be as dark and as cold as the heart of an old man or a conqueror. The thought is enough to chill one. Farewell!"

The lady skipped away to forget, in the vortex of a sprightly dance, the whole system of Descartes. The astronomer looked after her, shook his head, and compared her to a shooting star.

Religious.

EXTRACTS

From the speech of the Rev. RALPH WARDLAW, Secretary of the Glasgow Bible Society, at the anniversary meeting of the British Foreign Bible Society.

"If, my Lord, fifteen years ago, any man had ventured to stake the credit of his prophetic sagacity on the prediction, that, so soon after, a Society should exist, spending at the rate of fourscore thousand pounds a year, in the distribution of the Holy Scriptures alone, and surrounded by Auxiliary Societies formed upon the same model, he would have been scouted as an enthusiastic visionary; and while we might have smiled at the good man's sanguine expectations, our smiles would have been followed by a sigh of regret, that anticipations so delightful should only be a dream. Yet, my Lord, the dream has been realized; the vision converted into a reality; and our minds are become so familiar with that which we should then have regarded as utopian and visionary, that we have almost ceased to wonder at its astonishing details. If any thing could have impressed our minds with a deeper astonishment, it must have been, that such a Society should ever meet with opposition. But, my Lord, I consider the cause of the Bible Society as the cause of God and truth, and that all opposition to it is like the force of floating feathers against the rock of the ocean. It has happened to this Society, as it has happened to Christianity itself. The opposition of its enemies has called forth the zeal, the talents, the argumentative eloquence of its friends; and every fresh assault has only confirmed its stability, and its judgment as the noon-day. Yes, this tree of life, in which there is food for all, and the leaves of which are for the healing of the nations, has only struck its roots the deeper, by the blasts by

which it has been assailed; it has extended its branches the more widely, and been covered with the more abundant fruits of salvation for mankind; and amidst all the blasts brought upon it, not a leaf of its lovely foliage has been given to the wind. Then, my Lord, when I consider the object of this Society, and how dear that object must be to the God of the Bible, that God who doeth marvellous things, I do not feel that I am presumptuous in applying to this Institution the language of ancient inspiration:—'When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee, and through the fire, thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flames kindle upon thee.'

"No feature of the present times strikes me as more interesting, than the fact, that the zeal of the Christians to give the bible, is so remarkably meeting, throughout the whole world, with a zealous desire to receive it.

"There seems to be a general feeling getting abroad in the world, of the unsatisfactoriness and emptiness of the idolatry and superstition of paganism. There seems to be an agitated state of mind, as if the whole world was saying, 'Wherewith shall I come before the Lord, and bow myself before the most high God?' Whatever be the distress of man, it is distress which the bible relieves. It is sent to men whether savage or civilized, to men in every conceivable condition, whatever be their wants, whatever their distresses, whatever their necessities. Now whence has come this solace for all the woes of men, and this relief for all their fears, and especially in reference to the prospects which lie before them in a future world? Whence has it come but from Him who has adapted the Gospel to our necessities? 'As it is appointed unto men once to die, and after death the judgment; so Christ was once offered, to bear the sins of many, and to them that look for him, he shall come the second time without sin unto salvation.' I look upon the present assembly, my Lord, as the celebration of the triumphs of this Society. And it is a day, I confess, to which I have looked forward with longing delight. I consider it as the celebration of the past triumphs of this Society, as well as the happy anticipation of what it is yet, through the blessing of Heaven, to accomplish. I cannot help viewing our present meeting, as a kind of annual festival held upon the summit of a mountain. We come up with our hearts glowing with mutual love, and we meet at the top with shouts of joy and praise. Here we rear our altar to God, here we plight our common fidelity to the cause of the Bible. From this elevation we cast an eye abroad upon the perishing world, upon the millions of our fellow creatures yet destitute of the Bible, who are 'living without God, and without Christ, and without hope in the world.' Here we raise our signal to the surrounding nations, and we inscribe upon it, 'Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good will to men' while it is seen and hailed with rapturous delight from afar, it is communicated from pole to pole with the rapidity of lightning, and 'distant mountains catch the flying joy.'

"Let me just advert, my Lord, to the grand principle of this Society, to circulate the Bible without note or comment. I rejoice in this principle; but it involves another, a principle which every Protestant should be forward to avow;—that the Bible itself is able to make men wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus. I rejoice in this principle too, because it is an article that ties together all the Bible Societies, and Auxiliary Societies, and Branch Societies, and Associations, in Britain, and Europe, and throughout the World. If you trench upon this sacred principle, my Lord, you destroy the blessed charm that binds the whole together. If you trench upon this sacred principle, you overthrow our altars which we have erected to the God of the Bible. You silence our shouts of praise: we must then descend to our respective settlements, with hearts deeply grieved, and inscribe on our Society, 'Ichabod; the glory is departed; the glory is departed from Britain, for the Bible Society is no more. When I say so, my Lord, I do not use language stronger than expresses the feelings of my mind; for I do consider the British and Foreign Bible Society as one of the principal glories of the age in which we live, and of the nation to which we belong. I consider it as the gem in the diadem of Britain, as the most brilliant ray in the glory that encircles her head."